398 439 Germany has, during the war period, continued to export motor vehicles to Rumania, and the industry has continued to be engaged on repair and assembly work, parts being supplied by Germany.

5. Electrical Industry

393 439 The electrical industry is small and mainly concerned with the manufacture of accumulators and cables, the former probably being largely a matter of assembly from parts supplied by the German A.F.A. company (Accumulatoren Fabrik A.G., of Berlin and Hagen). Imports in 1937, about 60 per cent. of which came from Germany and Austria, amounted to 20·9 million R.M. (716·87 million lei) which compared with a domestic output in that year of 11 million R.M. (417·3 million lei).

393 The following are the main factories engaged on production of electrical equipment :—

393

Firm	Location	Product
1. Tudor S.A.R.	Bucarest ..	Accumulators and batteries
2. Fabrica Românească de Becuri Tungsram S.A.R.	Bucarest ..	Electric bulbs
3. Lumen S.A.R.	Bucarest ..	Electric bulbs (daily capacity, 7,000 bulbs)
4. Electrostar S.A.	Bucarest ..	Electric bulbs (daily capacity, 6,000 bulbs)
5. Standard Fabrica de Telefoane și Radio S.A.	Bucarest ..	Production and repair of telephone, telegraph and radio apparatus, and production of electric cables
6. Industria Sârmei S.A.	Câmpia Turzii	Cables
7. Uz. de Fier din Reșița S.A. ..	Reșița ..	Electric motors

393 439 Present requirements for the Armed Forces for such articles as wireless, field-telephones, etc., and electrical equipment for the oil companies are imported from Germany, as are civilian requirements, though imports for the latter by no means cover the demand. Sweden and Switzerland both supply small quantities of electrical goods of various types.

B. ARMAMENTS

1. General Development

719 Rumanian armament works were for many years badly organised and equipped. In 1936 the Government made the first serious attempt to organise the industry, and selected some eight engineering works for conversion to extensive war production, particularly of shells. Much of this and of subsequent expansion of the industry was carried out under the supervision of foreign concerns, notably Schneider, Skoda and the Ceskoslovenska Zbrojovka, who were not only responsible for equipping the Rumanian works, but also for providing technical and trained personnel.

By 1939 and 1940 a number of new factories came into production, and others either increased their output or adapted their organisation to war production. Despite this expansion, however, the present-day (1943) level of production cannot fulfil the whole of the needs of the Armed Forces, and Rumania has been forced to import war material from Germany, France, Switzerland and elsewhere.

The industry suffers from a lack of certain essential raw materials and of facilities for the production of machine tools, power units and other important engineering components, for which the Rumanians are largely dependent on their already hard-pressed Allies.